THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIV. FRIDAY, January 5, 1810. No. 1214.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

Joseph Parker,

BOOKSELLER, *Pittsburgh.*

Respectfully informs the Gentlemen of the Bar, that he has just received another supply of

LAW BOOKS,

amongst which are several very late American Reporters. At the same time received *The Life of Petrarch*, in 2 vols. by *Mrs. Dobson.* First American from the seventh London edition. *Dec.* 28, 1809.

Two or Three Journeymen

TIN PLATE WORKERS,

Wanted; also, two or three Apprentices to said business. Apply to

BANTON & MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, December 26, 1809.

GUN POWDER.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of Gun Powder, of a superior quality, on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, November 7, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING recommenced business at No. 4, south Front Street, *Philadelphia*, offers his services to his friends and the public, as a

Commission Merchant,

For the Purchase or Sale of all descriptions of

Merchandize and Real Estate.

From his long experience in business, he hopes to give satisfaction to those who may employ him, and pledges himself that every exertion shall be used for their interest.

He has for Sale, several valuable Houses and Lots in the City and County of Philadelphia; Also, a number of valuable Tracts of Land in the Western Counties of this State, which he offers for Cash—on Credit—or exchanged for Merchandize.

ALSO,

A well secured ground rent of about Seven Hundred Dollars, payable half yearly, on a Lot of Ground in a central situation.

He is laying in a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Looking Glasses, &c.

Which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms, Wholesale and Retail.

JAMES STOKES.

Philadelphia, December 11, 1809.

NOTICE.

The partnership of

DENNY & FOSTER,

WILL dissolve by mutual consent on the 31st inst. all persons indebted to said partnership will please make payment before the 1st day of February next, to either of the subscribers, as no longer indulgence will be given. Those who have accounts against the subscribers will please present them for settlement.

E. DENNY,
Wm. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1809.

N. B. E. Denny will continue the business as usual at the old stand.

Expected Daily, a supply of

SMITH AND LITTLE'S

EASY INSTRUCTOR

OF

SACRED HARMONY,

designed for Singing Societies and Schools.

ZADOK CRAMER.

December 27, 1809.

John Dickinson, vs Salmon Fuller, } In the Court of Common Pleas of Venango county, March Term.

BY virtue of a writ of Domestic Attachment issued out of the aforesaid Court, will be sold by public vendue on the first Monday in February next, in the Town of Franklin, 250 acres of land, situate in Conewango township, being part of a tract of land on which John Portman lives, on the north-west corner, bounded by lands of the Holland Company on the north, on the east by Charles and William Maclay, on the south by Frederick Waldow, and on the west by James Portman.

All persons having demands against the said Salmon Fuller, will present them to the subscribers who are appointed trustees by the Court.

JOHN ANDREWS
DANIEL JACKSON,
JOSEPH MEAD, } *Trustees*

December 21, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Robert Killen*, late of St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers on or before the 10th day of February next, and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to present them, properly attested, for settlement.

WILLIAM MINIKAN,
JACOB BELTZHOOVER, } *Admrs.*

Pittsburgh, *December* 7, 1809.

FOR SALE,

At the WAREHOUSE *of the Subscriber,*

A quantity of the following articles, on good terms, for cash, or approved notes at 60 days.

Coffee and Chocolate,	Allspice and Cloves,
Loaf & Country sugar,	Ground Redwood,
Young hyson and hyson skin Tea,	Holland Gin,
Pepper and Ginger,	French Brandy
Chocolate,	Castings and Iron.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, December 12, 1809.

N. B. A LAD of good connections, well recommended, will be taken as an Apprentice.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 8th day of January next, the following described property, viz.

Lot No. 118, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded by Liberty street, Pitt street, Penn street, and by lot No. 117, containing 60 feet in front, and 240 feet back, be the same more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Fowler, Edward Butler, Alexander Fowler and James O'Hara.

Also, all the interest of Samuel Beatty in and to 100 acres of land in Pine township, be the same more or less, bounded southwardly by lands of Gen. John Wilkins, westwardly by lands of James Willoughby, northwardly by lands of John O'Hern, and eastwardly by lands of Gen. Wilkins. There are about two acres cleared, on which is erected one square log house in an unfinished state. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Samuel Beatty.

Also, 50 acres of land, be the same more or less, there are about 30 acres cleared, on which are erected two houses and one cabbin (in Mifflin township) bounded by lands of Thomas M'Mullen northwardly, westwardly by lands of Robert Estips, southwardly by Robert James and William James, eastwardly by John Stepler. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Benjamin Pinkerton, All which will be sold by me,

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 22, 1809.

FOR SALE,

Yellow Creek Salt Works,

SITUATE on the state road leading from Steubenville to Lisbon. The works are at this time considerably productive, and at a small expence can be made much more so.—The situation for Store and Tavern is unequalled in the county.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Three adjoining sections of Land

situate on said road, about two and an half miles from the Ohio river, embracing some valuable improved land, and some excellent seats for water works on Big Yellow Creek.—On these sections, it is supposed, there are several large bodies of Iron Ore. This last described property is very valuable. Enquire at the Works. *Dec.* 3, 1809.

JOHN BAIRD,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his customers for their past favours, and informs them and the public in general that he has on hand some of the best

Superfine Cloths and Cassimers,

with some of the most fashionable Waistcoating, suitable for the present season. Those who may please to employ him may rely on having their work done in the latest and most approved fashions, and neatest manner.

He takes the liberty of requesting those who have not paid attention to his former publication, to recollect that articles in his line cannot be purchased without cash.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 14, 1809.

N. B. Four or Five Journeymen wanted, to whom the highest wages will be given.

WORM TEA.

BEING one of the most valuable Medicines ever sold, for the destruction of Worms in the human body, and more particularly adapted for Children, of which complaint, thousands annually fall a sacrifice, It being now so well established that no certificates or encomiums are necessary to recommend it, being altogether a composition of Vegetables; since this medicine was first discovered upwards of one hundred thousand persons have experienced its beneficial effects.

SOLD BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON.

Wholesale and retail Druggists, Corner of Third and Wood Streets, Pittsburgh.

Price 25 Cents single, and 2 Dollars per dozen.

N. B. At the same palce may be had Sing's Patent Itch Ointment by the groce, dozen or single Box.

JEREMIAH BARKER,

Has opened in Market Street, next door to the Pittsburgh Hotel, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, and Queensware,

and will also keep a constant supply of

Brighton Iron and Castings.

All of which will be sold at the most reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, November 29, 1809.

HOPKINS AND EARL, Philadelphia,

Are preparing to print,

DISCOURSES

ON THE

DISEASES OF CHILDREN,

By N. CHAPMAN, M. D.

Honorary member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; member of the American Philosophical Society, and of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Lecturer in Medicine, &c.

CONDITIONS.

1. The work will be comprised in one vol. 8vo. and will treat both of the acute and chronic diseases of children.

2. It will be printed on a fine paper, and with a new and distinct type.

3. It will be delivered to subscribers at two dollars and fifty cents in boards.

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NOW IN THE PRESS,

LONDON DISSECTOR;

OR

SYSTEM OF DISSECTION,

practiced in the hospitals and lecture rooms of the metropolis; explained by the clearest rules, for the use of students, comprising a description of the human body, as they appear on dissection; with directions for their demonstration. To this American edition, will be added, the Ruyschian art and method of making preparations to exhibit the human body, illustrated with a representation of the Quicksilver Tray and its appendages.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be handsomely printed and delivered to subscribers at one dollar twenty-five cents, neatly bound. To non-subscribers the price will be one dollar fifty cents. The London edition sells for one dollar thirty-seven and an half cents.

Any person desirous of becoming a subscriber to the above medical works, will please to send their names to JOSEPH PARKER, Bookseller in Pittsburgh. *Dec.* 14, 1809.

Just Published and for Sale, by

JOSEPH PARKER,

BOOKSELLER, *in PITTSBURGH,*

A SERMON, called

"The Star in the East."

This Sermon, after rapidly passing several editions in England, has already, within a few months in this country, reached the ninth edition. It presents to the Christian reader a new and extraordinary view of the Redeemer's Kingdom, in the eastern parts of the world, and has therefore become very celebrated in Europe and America.—*Price 25 cents.*

—

Reflection upon the Administration of Justice in Pennsylvania.—Price 37 1-2 cents.

—

Essay on the Climate of the United States.—Price 31 1-4 cents.

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JOSEPH PARKER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from Philadelphia a variety of Religious, Classical and English School Books, amongst which are Scott's Bible, an improved version of the New Testament, the Miscellaneous Works of the Rev. Charles Buck, in 3 vols. and Simpson's Plea. Also, *Stationary*, as ledgers, blank and ruled books of all sizes, pewter inkstands, sand boxes, slates and pencils, &c. &c. *Dec.* 4, 1809.

Joseph Parker,

Has for Sale, at his Bookstore, The

Assembly's Missionary Magazine,

OR

Evangelical Intelligencer.

Published under the patronage of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, for 1805, 1806, 1807 and 1808, bound and in monthly publications—which he constantly receives from W. P. Farrand, editor.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1809.

JOSEPH PARKER,

INFORMS the Inhabitants of the Western Country, that subscriptions to the *Evangelical Intelligencer*, will be thankfully received at his Bookstore, which will be delivered to subscribers in monthly publications, at 25 cents per number, or 3 dollars a year. Those also, who have formerly been subscribers, will receive their numbers at the same rate, without charge for carriage.

DOCUMENTS,

Which accompanied the Message of the President of the United States.

(Continued from our last.)

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MR. JACKSON TO MR. SMITH.

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WASHINGTON, 27th Oct. 1809.

SIR,

Finding by your letter of the 13th inst that notwithstanding the frequent statements made by me in our conferences of the terms of satisfaction which I am empowered to offer to this country for the unauthorized attack made by one of his majesty's ships of war upon the frigate of the United States, the Chesapeak, I have not had the good fortune to make myself distinctly understood by you, I have the honour to inclose herewith a paper of memoranda containing the conditions on the basis of which I am ready to proceed to draw up with you the necessary official documents in the form proposed in my letter of the 11th inst. or in any other form upon which we may hereafter agree.

I have the honour to be, with great Respect.

Sir,

Your most obedient
Humble Servant,
F. J. JACKSON.

The hon. Robert Smith, &c. &c. &c.

—

The President's Proclamation of July 1807, prohibiting to British ships of war the entrance into the harbors of the United States having been annulled, his majesty is willing to restore the Seamen taken out of the Chesapeak on reserving to himself a right to claim, in a regular way, by application to the American Government, the discharge of such of them (if any) as shall be proved to be either natural born subjects of his majesty, or deserters from his majesty's service.

His majesty is willing to make a provision for the families of such men as were slain on board the Chesapeak, in consequence of the unauthorised attack upon that Frigate provided that such bounty shall not be extended to the family of any man who shall have been either a natural born subject of his majesty, or a deserter from his majesty's service.

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MR. SMITH TO MR. JACKSON.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Nov.* 1, 1809.

SIR,

Your letter of the 23d ult, which was duly received, would have been sooner acknowledged, had I not by sickness been rendered for several days utterly unfit for business.

Although the delay and the apparent reluctance in specifying the grounds of the disavowal of the arrangement with respect to the orders in council, do not correspond with the course of proceeding deemed most becoming the occasion; yet as the explanation has at length been made, it only remains, as to that part of the disavowed arrangement, to regret that such considerations should have been allowed to outweigh the solid objections to the disavowal; it being understood at the same time his Britannic majesty perseveres in requiring as indispensible conditions on the part of the United States, an entire relinquishment of the right to trade with enemie's colonies and also permission to the British navy to aid in executing a law of Congress; pretensions, which cannot but render abortive all proposals whatever upon this subject, whether made by the United States or by his Britannic masjesty.

Whilst you have deemed it proper to offer an explanation with respect to the disavowal of the part of the arrangemet, I must remind you that there is not to be found in your letter any like specification of the reasons for the disavowal, nor particularly is it shewn that instructions were violated, as to the other part, viz. the case of the Chesepeak; the case in which in an especial manner an explanation was required, and in which only you professed to have been authorised to make to this government any overtures.

For the first time it is now disclosed that the subjects, arranged with this government by your predecessor, are held not to be within the authority of a Minister Plenipotentiary, and that, not having had a "full power distinct from that authority, his transactions on those subjects might of right be disavowed by his go-

vernment." This disclosure so contrary to every antecedent supposition and just references, gives a new aspect to this business. If the authority of your predecessor did not embrace the subjects in question, so as to bind his government, it necessariiy follows, that the only credential yet presented by you, being the same with those presented by him give you no authority to bind it, and that the exhibition of a " full power" for that purpose, such as yon doubtless are furnished with, is become an indispensible preliminary to further nogociation; or, to speak more strictly, was required in the first instance by the view of the matter now disclosed by you. Negociation without this preliminary would not only be a departure from the principle of equality which is the essential basis of it, but would moreover be a disregard of the precautions and of the self-respect enjoined on the attention of the U. States by the circumstances which have hitherto taken place.

I need scarcely add, that in the full power alluded to, as a preliminary to negociation, is not intended to be included either the whole extent or any part of your instructions for the exercise of it. These of course, as you have justly remarked, remain subject to your own discretion.

I abstain, sir, from making any particular animadversions on several irrelevant and improper allusions in your letter, not at all comporting with the professed disposition to adjust in an amicable manner the differences unhappily subsisting between the two countries. But it would be improper to conclude the few observations to which I purposely limit myself, without adverting to your repetition of a language implying a knowledge on the part of this government that the instructions of your predecessor did not authorise the arrangement formed by him. After the explicit and peremptory asseveration that this government had no such knowledge, no such arraagement would have been entered into, the view, which you have again presented of the subject, make it my duty to apprize you, that such insinuations are inadmissible in the intercourse of a foreign minister with a government that understands what it owes to itself.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. SMITH.

The Honorable Francis James Jackson, &c. &c. &c.

MR. JACKSON to MR. SMITH.

Washington, 4th Nov. 1809.

SIR,—When I forwarded to my court your letter of the 19th ultimo, and the answer which I returned to it, I imagined, and I may add, I hoped, that the retrospective correspondence into which you thought it necessary to enter with me had been closed. You will, no doubt, recollect with what reluctance I acquiesced in your intimation on this head; not, as I believe has been seen, from any difficulty in maintaining the justice of the cause which is entrusted to me, but because I was and still am of opinion, that this sort of correspondence is not calculated to remove differences and soothe irritations of the most unfortunate tendency. As, however, I had no choice but to renounce, for the present, the hope of effecting this desirable object, or to pursue it in the manner prescribed in your letter of the 9th ultimo, so I am now unwillingly compelled to enter upon the consideration of another letter from you under date of the 1st inst. which but too strongly confirms the opinion I before entertained.

Since, sir, it has been judged expedient to confine to a written form this important and interesting discussion; since that mode has been declared by you to be indispensable, I will first appeal to the written communications which have passed between us; and I do this with the greater satisfaction, because I consider it to be chief cause of the present remarkable state of things, that in speaking of engagements contracted or supposed to have been contracted between the two countries, *understanding* or *implicit engagements* have been allowed to take place of written compacts and have been considered, in some instances, as having the same validity. It is further more accessary to place in the most unequivocal light a topic, which I observe to be constantly and prominently restated in your letters, notwithstanding the repeated, but, as it should seem, fruitless endeavors used in mine, to clear it from the slightest shadow of obscurity.

You say, " that it is understood that his Britannic majesty perseveres in requiring as indispensible conditions on the part of the United States, an entire relinquishment of the right to trade with the enemie's colonies, and also a permission to the British navy to aid in executing a law of Congress."

This same statement is contained in your letter of the 9th inst. and represented as the substance of what had fallen from me in our previous conferences. In my answer to that letter I took, the liberty of shewing that such a supposition was erroneous, and I have looked in vain to my letter of the 23d, to find in it any suggestion of a similar tenor. I believe therefore, that by references to my two letters you will find, that the statement now again brought forward is contained in neither of them, that it made no part of my previous conversation with you, and that I have in no way given room to suppose, that I ever made such a statement at all.

That before the orders in council can be revoked their object must be obtained in some other way, is unquestionably true —But you may be assured, sir, that there is no wish whatever entertained in England, that the British Navy should be employed in executing a law of Congress.— If the proposal that was made upon that subject, and made, as you know, because it was believed to be acceptable here, had been adopted, and had become a matter of compact between the two countries, and thereby a part, not of the law of Congress, but of the public law binding upon both parties, and which both would have had a common interest in seeing duly executed—in that case the agency of the British navy would not have had the invidious aspect, which is now attempted to be given to it. At present there is no engagement between the two countries, no laws of Congress which bear a reference to any such engagement, and consequently, it cannot be wished to take any share whatever in the executions of these laws.

In regard to the colonial trade, I need only observe, that all, the enemies' colonies are blockaded by British squadrons— it cannot therefore be so much an object of solicitude as you imagine, to obtain the relinquishment of the trade of any country to those colonies. On the contrary, you will find it stated in my letter of the 11th ultimo, to be a " matter of indifference whether the order in council," (on this subject) " be continued, or an arrangement by mutual consent substituted in its room."

When I informed you that the agreement concluded here in April last, had been framed in deviation from the instructions given for the occasion, my explanation was intended to apply to both parties of that agreement. That nothing required by the most scrupulous accuracy, may be wanting, I now add, that the deviation consisted in not recording in the official document signified here, the abrogation of the President's proclamation of the 2d July 1807, as well as the two reserves specified in the Memoranda enclosed in my official letter to you of the 27th ultimo.

There is another motive for the disavowal of this part of the arrangement, considered to be so strong and so self-evident upon the very face of the transaction that I have already done—By this forbearance, his majesty conceives that he is giving an additional pledge of his sincere disposition to maintain a good understanding with the U. States.

I am somewhat at a loss to give a distinct reply to that part of your letter, which relates to Mr. Erskine's authority to conclude with you in virtue of his general credence—because I do not very distinctly understand the tendency of it. I never before heard it doubted that a full power was requisite to enable a minister to conclude a treaty, or that a mere general credence was insufficient for that purpose.

If it were otherwise, and a government were in all cases to be bound by the act, however unauthorised, of an accredited minister, there would be no safety in the appointment of such a minister, and ratifications would be useless. No full power was given in the present case because it was not a treaty, but the materials for forming a treaty that was in contemplation.

In this dispatch upon the 23d of Jan. Mr. Secretary Canning distinctly says to Mr. Erskine—" Upon receiving through you on the part of the American government a distinct and official recognition of the three above mentioned conditions, his majesty will lose no time in sending to America a minister fully empowered to consign them to a formal and regular treaty."

This minister would, of course, have been provided with a full power; but Mr. Erskine was to be guided by his instructions, and had the agreement concluded here been conformable to them, it would without doubt have been ratified by his majesty. I must beg your very particular attention to the circumstance that his majesty's ratification has been withheld, not because the agreement was concluded without a full power, but because it was altogether irreconcilable to the instructions on which it was professedly founded.

The question of the full power was introduced by yourself to give weight by a quotation from a highly respected author, to your complaint of the disavowal, in answer to which I observed that the quotation did not apply, as Mr. Erskine had no full power. Never did I imagine, or any where attempt, to rest the right of disavowal upon that circumstance, indubitably his agreement would, nevertheless, have been ratified, had not the instructions, which in this case took the place of a full power, been violated.

I am surprised at the transition by which it appears to you that this part of the subject is connected with the authority empowering me to negociate with you. It will not, I dare say, have escaped your recollection, that I informed you at a very early period of our communications, that in addition to the usual credential letter, his majesty has been pleased to invest me with a full power under the great seal of his kingdom, for the express purpose of concluding a treaty or convention, I well remember your testifying your satisfaction at the circumstance: and I have only now to add that I am ready, whenever it suits your convenience, to exchange my full power against that with which you shall be provided, for the progress of our negociation.

I am concerned, sir, to be obliged a second time to appeal to those principles of public law under the sanction and protection of which I was sent to this country. Where there is not freedom of communication in the form substituted for the more usual one of verbal discussion, there can be little useful intercourse between ministers; and one, at least, of the epithets which you have thought proper to apply to my last letter is such as necessarily abridges that freedom. That any thing therein contained may be irrevalent to the subject, it is of course competent in you to endeavour to shew, and as far as you succeed in so doing, in so far will my argument lose of its validity—but as to the propriety of my allusions, you must allow me to acknowledge only the decision of my own sovereign, whose commands I obey, and to whom alone I can consider myself responsible. Beyond this it suffices that I do not deviate from the respect due to the government to which I am accredited.

You will find that in my correspondence with you, I have carefully avoided drawing conclusions that did not necessarily follow from the premises advanced by me, and least of all should I think of uttering an insinuation where I was unable to substantiate a fact. To facts, such as I have become acquainted with, I have scrupulously adhered, and in so doing I must continue, whenever the good faith of his majesty's government is called in question, to vindicate its honor and dignity in the manner that appears to be best calculated for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

F. J. JACKSON.

The Hon. R. Smith, &c. &c.

MR. SMITH to Mr. JACKSON.

Department of State, Nov. 8, 1809.

SIR,

In my letter of the 19th ult. I stated to you that the declaration in your letter of the 11th, that the despatch " from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine of the 23d of January, was the only despatch by which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine, for the conclusion of an arrangement on the matter to which it related, was then for the first time made to this government." And it was added, that if that despatch had been communicated at the time of the arrangement, or if it had been known that the propositions contained in it were the only ones on which he was authorised to make an arrangement, the arrangement would not have been made.

In my letter of the 1st inst. adverting to the repetition in your letter of the 23d ult. of a language implying a knowledge in this government that the instructions of your predecessor did not authorise the the arrangement formed by him, an intimation was distinctly given to you that after the explicit and peremptory asseveration that this government had no knowledge, and that with such a knowledge such an arrangement would not have been made, no such insinuation could be admitted by this government.

Finding that in your reply of the 4th inst. you have used a language which cannot be understood but as reiterating and even aggravating the same gross insinuation, it only remains, in order to preclude opportunities which are thus abused, to inform you, that no further communications will be received from you, and that this determination will, without delay, be made known to your government. In the mean time a ready attention will be given to any communication affecting the interests of the two nations, through any other channel that may be substituted.

I have the honor to be, &c.

R. SMITH.

The Hon. Francis J. Jackson, &c. &c.

Mr. Oakley, his majesty's secretary of legation, is desired by Mr. Jackson to state to the secretary of state, that, as Mr. Jackson has been already once grossly insulted by the inhabitants of the town of Hampton, in the unprovoked language of abuse held by them to several officers bearing the king's uniform, when those officers were themselves violently assaulted and put in imminent danger; he conceives it to be indispensible to the safety of himself, of the gentlemen attached to his mission, and of his family, during the remainder of their stay in the United States, to be provided with special passports or safeguards from the American government. This is the more necessary since some of the newspapers of the U. States are daily using a language whose only tendency can be to excite the people to commit violence on Mr. Jackson's person. In consequence, he requests that the undermentioned names may be inserted in the document to be furnished him.

Francis James Jackson, Mrs. Jackson, their three Children, Charles Oakley, Esq. his majesty's secretary of legation, *Mr. George Ottey*, private secretary.

SERVANTS.—*Robert Clavering, Francis Martin, William Attree, Charles Beecroft, Richard Lowe, John Price, John Lilly, Jas. Wright, Amelia George, Mary Smith, Harriet Patten, Martha Wood, Frances Blacknell.*

[Received at the Department of State on the 11th November, 1809.]

Mr. Oakley is desired by Mr. Jackson to say to the secretary of state,

That Mr. Jackson had seen with much regret that facts, which it has been his duty to state in his official correspondence, have been deemed by the American government to afford a sufficient motive for breaking off an important negociation and putting an end to all communications whatever with the minister charged by his sovereign with that negociation so interesting to nations, and on one point of which an answer has not even been returned to an official and written overture.

One of the facts alluded to has been admitted by the secretary of state himself in his letter of the 9th Oct. viz.—that the three conditions forming the substance of Mr. Erskine's original instruction were submitted to him by that gentleman. The other, viz. that that instruction is the only one in which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine, for the conclusion of an arrangement on the matter to which it related, is known to Mr. Jackson by the instructions which he himself has received.

In stating these facts and in adhering to them, as duty imperiously enjoined him to do, Mr. Jackson could not imagine that offence would be taken at it by the American government, as most certainly none could be intended on his part; but since he has been informed by the secretary of state that no further communications will be received from him—he conceives that he has no alternative that is consistent with what is due the king's dignity, but to withdraw altogether from the seat of the American government and await the arrival of his majesty's commands upon the unlooked for turn which has been given to his affairs in this country.

Mr. Jackson intends to make New-York the place of his residence.

Washington, 12th, Nov. 1809.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, January 5, 1810.

We have now finished the correspondence between Mr. Smith and Mr. Jackson, published by the government. We hope it will be read with critical attention, as the circumstances which have grown out of it, are very important.

In the letters written by Mr. Jackson, we are to find the cause for stopping all communications with this minister, and for postponing, probably destroying, the settlement of our differences with Great-Britain.

For ourselves, we have perused the letters of Mr. Jackson with great attention, and it is with regret we say, that we

cannot discover the insult for which he has been dismissed.

In our next we shall publish Mr. Smith's letter to Mr. Pinkney, the American minister in London, on the subject of the dismissal of Mr. Jackson.

The grand jury of New-Castle county, state of Delaware, have unanimously presented Mr. Bayard and Mr. Vandyke for neglect of duty in absenting themselves from their seat in Congress.

We highly approve of the conduct of the grand jury, and with indignation have frequently observed, among the federal members of Congress particularly, a most shameful neglect of duty. If members of Congress, and others elected to public office, will neglect the duties they are bound by honor and patriotism to render the public, they deserve not only the censure of their constituents, but of the people at large.

On the 15th of December the U. States ship John Adams, captain Evans, sailed from New-York, for England and Holland, with dispatches, and specie, being six months interest due on the Dutch loan.

The New-Orleans Courier of the 15th November last, says, "Capt. D. Hughs, of the 1st regt. of infantry, arrived on or about the 20th ult. at Nacthitoches, with Ensign Vasquez, one corporal and five privates of the United States' army, who were of the party left in the internal provinces of Spain by Major Pike. Those poor fellows have been absent from their country more than ten years; one half of which time they were detained as prisoners by the Captain General of those provinces. The Spanish government have still retained a serjeant Wm. E. Meck, whom they keep as prisoner for having nobly taken the life of one of his party, who attempted by an insinuation to inculpate the motives of the expedition to the heads of Red River and the frontiers of New Spain."

So frequent are the applications to the Legislature of North Carolina for divorces, that they have a standing committee, called "The Committe of Divorce and Allimony."

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 22.

FRENCH FLEET OUT.

By capt. Sherman, of the ship Stranger we learn, that on the 15th November advices were received at Lisbon, from admiral Collingwood, announcing that a French fleet, consisting of 16 ships of the line, and as many frigates had passed the streights of Gibralter, destination unknown.—Admiral Collingwood, not being of sufficient force to enguage them, had dispatched cutters with the information, hoping to be reinforced so as to bring them to an engagement.

Official accounts from the North of Spain dated early in Oct. state that "the Kingdom of Navarre was then in a state of general insurrection against the French. A person by the name of Robles had performed prodigies of valour against them. A plan had been laid for taking Pampilona, but the French discovered it and put a number of persons to death—The Patriotic cause was taking strong root.—— Biscay, and in general all went on well.— In Biscay they had captured 84 French Horsemen, with their Captain, guided by the famous traitor, Amoros, a great friend of Godoy, who was immediately beheaded. Near Guided Rodrigo, the Patriots had taken the French battering train; and Marshal Ney, who calculated on besieging that city, has been compleately beaten.

The Marquis De Yrujo, whose appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary from Ferdinand 7th to the Court of Brazils, has been announced, has informed his Catholic Majesty's Consul in Boston, by letters dated Rio Janeiro, 11th September, of the dignified Manner in which he had been received by that government, and the many polite attentions shewn him on the occasion.

LONDON, *November* 7.

TREATY OF PEACE.

We yesterday received the Rotterdam Courant of Thursday last. It contains the definitive treaty of peace between France and Austria. The important document, which settles officially the respective domains, and relative situation of the contending powers and their allies, agrees in its general provisions with the intimations which we were before enabled to present to our readers of its contents.

The cessions of Austria divide themselves principally in three parts; those to the sovereigns of the Rhenish league generally; those to Bonaparte; and those ... the king of Saxony individually.

To one of the first of these, the king of Bavaria, she resigns Saltzburg, and a portion of Austria, extending on the Danube from Passau to the vicinity of Lintz.

To the second, Fiume and Trieste, and in general, the whole of the country to the south of the Save, till that river enters Bosnia.

And to the last, a few villages in Bohemia, and (to be united to the duchy of Warsaw) the whole of Western Gallicia, extending from the frontiers of Silesia to the Bog, together with Cracow, and a district round it in Eastern Gallicia.

To these three is added a barbarous cession to Russia, in the easternmost part of Gallicia, of so much territory as is to contain 400,000 souls.

It cannot be denied that the extent of the Austria dominions will be materially circumscribed by this treaty; yet still it leaves her, contrary to the denunciations of her enemy, an independent and formidable power. The contributions upon her subjects are to cease, from the moment that the ratifications are exchanged.

Of the more painful of the stipulations wrung from the emperor Francis, in relation to external politics, is that by which he acknowledges the sovereignty of Joseph Bonaparte, to whose elevation it was, nevertheless, not in his power (after peace was made) to oppose any formidable obstruction; and with regard to this country, there is an article, which stipulates the co-operation of the emperor of Austria in procuring a maritime peace, and for that purpose prohibits his intercourse with England. Poor Tyrol is given up, with a provision that Bonaparte shall procure a "complete and full pardon" for her brave inhabitants! Insolent humanity!— Yet, upon the whole, we may again express our joy that the enemies of Austria are entirely disappointed in the hopes of her downfall, and the abolition of her monarchy. Francis II is acknowledged by his enemy to be, as before, emperor, king of Hungary and Bohemia.

Nov. 10. Expectations are entertained in France, that the Americans will make common cause with France and the northern powers against this country. The following observations are extracted from a recent number of a periodical work published at Paris, the political part of which is under the direction of a member of the senate:—

"In fact the peace with Russia is but the happy prelude to that which is about to unite all the northern flags, like a faces, against that flag which pretends to keep them all in a state of humiliation. It is beyond a doubt that Sweden will treat with Denmark, with Prussia, and obtain from France oblivion of the past. On their side, the United States approximate as much as possible to the powers of the north by bringing, as a first guarantee of their amicable dispositions, the resentment which has been produced by the conduct of England towards them. Their ambassador to Russia is arrived at Copenhagen. *The Americans do more.* THEY HAVE REJECTED THE ENGLISH MINISTER, MR. JACKSON.

"Every thing then induces us to believe, that by supporting nobly the contest in which they are engaged by honor and a well understood interest, the Americans will not lose of the memorable words addressed to them by his majesty the emperor of the French, through the medium of his minister for foreign affairs, that the intentions and motives of that monarch will be judged, as well as the acts of which he makes mention; and that, conformably to the wise advice and useful encouragement contained in it, the English will soon find in the north of the two hemispheres, a long chain, by which their vessels will be stopped, and their pride rebuked.

Drawing in Architecture.

ANDREW M'DONALD, intends opening an *Evening Drawing School*, on the first Monday in November next, in that commodious room, occupied in the day time, by *Jane M'Donald*, as a Lady's School, on the S. W. corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh, where the five orders will be taught methodically, and mechanically explained: He will teach Tracery in all its various branches, as far as relates to the building of houses and bridges; he has a bench and tools to exemplify this science, by shewing the young and inexperienced hand how to make moulds, models, cylinders, etc. which will enable him to reduce the most difficult problems to corect practice. The terms of Tuition is *Twelve Dollars* per quarter, one-fourth reduction from each succeeding quarter, each scholar to find his own light, instruments and stationary. The hours of attendance will be from six until half past nine. Suitable trade will be taken in part of the fees which are to be paid monthly.

Pittsburgh, October 25, 1809.

NOTICE,

WILL be Rented to the highest Bidder, on *Saturday* the 20th instant, on the premises, the *FERRY* and *CLEAR LAND*, on the place known by the name of Croghan's Old Place, on the Allegheny river bottom, in Pitt township. The time and other particulars will be made known on that day by the subscribers.

CASPER WALDHOUR,
JAMES IRWIN.

1st January, 1810.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

A valuable Tract of Land,

extending nine rods on the bank of the Allegheny river, containing 58 acres, 20 of which is cleared, and 10 under crop, situated within one mile of Pittsburgh, on the north-west side of the Allegheny river. There is on the premises in good repair a two story log house, a still house, three good sugar camps, and a never failing spring of water. Also, abundance of coal and limestone For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

JOSEPH M'FARREN.

January 3, 1810.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to those indebted to the subscriber either by note, due-bill or book account, to come forward and make payment on or before the first day of March next. Those not complying herewith will find their accounts lodged with proper officers for collection.

WILLIAM EICHBAUM,

Pittsburgh, 1st January, 1810.

Fifteen Dollars Found

WRAPPED in a piece of paper. The owner may have them again by applying to the printer. January 1, 1810.

Freight wanted.

THE subscribers want to engage Freight for a Barge of about 40 tons to *Limestone*, *Cincinnati*, *Falls of Ohio*, *Natchez*, or *New-Orleans*. Will begin to load as soon as 20 tons can be engaged The Freight will be unusually low. A number of passengers will be taken by application to either of the subscribers.

JOHN JONES,
JAMES JONES.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Cow near calving.

Enquire at this Printing Office.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to decline the Boot and Shoemaking business in this place, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put into suit. Those to whom he is indebted will present their accounts for payment.

ROBERT WELSH.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Intending to decline Business in Pittsburgh,
OFFERS FOR SALE,
His Stock, consisting of ready made

Stills and Tin-Ware,

Copper in the sheet, and Tin in Boxes, together with a great variety of articles belonging to the Coppersmith and Tin Business. It is his intention to dispose of the whole on very reasonable terms, so as to make it an object to any person wishing to purchase, or who may incline to carry on the above business.

Application to be made to the subscriber, in Market Street, next door to the Printing-Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

Pittsburgh, November 21, 1809.

☞ The House the subscriber occupies will be Rented for the remainder of his lease, which has some years to run.

Came to the plantation of the

subscriber, living in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, in November last, a dark brown *MARE*, about 12 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, a large star in her forehead and snip on her nose, shod before, and a natural trotter.— The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN WHITEHILL.

December 30, 1809.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Apothecary and Drug Store,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

INFORM the Inhabitants of the Western Country that they have commenced the Apothecary and Drug Business, in the house lately occupied by *Mr.* Robert Cunliffe, merchant, where they offer for sale at Philadelphia prices, a very large and extensive assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, both family and patent, Essences, Perfumes, Patent Soaps, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, and almost every article connected with the business. From the arrangements they have made in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, they are enabled to assure their friends that their assortment of articles in the above business is superior to any offered for sale in this place.

June 1, 1809.

N. B. Practitioners of Medicine, Merchants. and all others who deal in Medicine will find it much to their advantage to purchase from them.

SALT,

Will be exchanged for good WHISKEY, to be delivered the latter end of March next.— The Salt will be given at the time of contract. Apply to

ROBERT SPENCER.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their *agent* in and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber, at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,
Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

NOTICE.

OWEN and OLIVER EVANS, having finished their *STEAM MILL*, in Pittsburgh, which is now in operation manufacturing Flour and Meal, and having conveyed one sixth part thereof to *George Evans*, and duly empowered him to act for them, the business will be carried on by George Evans, under the firm of *THE PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL COMPANY.* The highest price will be given for Wheat, Rye, Buckwheat, Corn and Oats. Wheat, rye and buckwheat flour and corn meal—chopped rye—corn feed and bran, &c. will be kept for Sale.

OWEN EVANS,
OLIVER EVANS,
GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, *December* 6, 1809.

January 2, 1810.

German Almanacks

Just come to hand, and for Sale at
ZADOK CRAMER'S Bookstore.
Those wanting will please apply soon.

ALSO,

Spelling Books, Testaments,

Bibles, and Primers, etc. etc. wholesale and retail.

Together
with an assortment of *Law, Miscellaneous,* and *School Books.*

And a variety
of Family Bibles, 8vo Bibles with Canne's notes, and Brown's Self-Interpretting Bible in folio, with plates.

Large and elegant *Maps* of the U. States, and of Ohio.

Inkpowder, red ink, quills, wafers, sand and sand boxes, pencils, copy slips, etc. ect.

Dr. GODBOLD'S

VEGETABLE BALM OF LIFE:
(Price 1 Dollar and 25 Cents.)
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

At their Wholesale and Retail Apothecary, Drug and Paint Store, Corner of Third and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

IN offering to the public a medicine, the discovery of the late celebrated *Dr.* Godbold, it might be almost unnecessary to give any details of its efficacy, or merits; he, who from his knowledge of the treasures of the vegetable world, extracted so many rich and salutary substances, and who applied them so successfully in restoring the blessings of health to his countrymen, that thousands have given testimonials of the services from him. It would be however, unjust to the properties of this invaluable medicine, to withhold particularizing some of its sanative virtues.

Amongst several much esteemed specifics which *Dr.* Godbold prepared, it was in the preparation of *this* now offered to the public, that he had the firmest confidence, it was *this* which he administered with the fullest success, and from which he acquired his high reputation and extensive fortune.

In Colds, Catarrhs and Coughs, it gently opens the breast, immediately gives liberty of breathing, and allays the tickling which provokes frequent coughing. In Hoarsnesses and Asthmas it clears all obstructions of the lungs, and heals any rawness and soreness therefrom, In debilitated stomachs, flatulency, windy, complaints, weakness of appetite, whether occasioned by a natural weakness of constitution, or by over indulgence in the pleasures of the table, and in eruptions of the face, where they arise from impurity of blood. This inestimable specific is without a superior; it is a bracer of the solids, and a promoter of digestion, and renovates the stomach by mixing with the blood and juices, applying itself to the seat of the disorder, which it removes by its healing qualities. In complaints, the offsprings of a sedentary life, in sick head-ache, female weaknesses, and indeed in debility in either sex; its salutary powers have been remarkably eminent, even in cases that had been deemed by some of the faculty incurable; its tendency being to invigorate and to improve the general health, occasioning no danger from cold, and requiring neither confinement or change of diet.

The very numerous and respectable testimonies from the first and leading characters shew the great excellence of this medicine, which the proprietor now offers in the fullest confidence, that it will prove of general utility to the public at large, and whenever it is tried will acquire that value and esteem which it highly merits.

TO PARENTS.

The annexed cases of cures performed by

HAMILTON'S

Celebrated Worm Destroying

LOZENGES,

(Selected from a very numerous list,)

ARE presented as indubitable proof of the excellence and safety of this valuable specific, for destroying worms in the human stomach and intestines.

From Mr. Benjamin Williams, No. 30, Baltimore street, two doors above south Gay street.

I have a son six years of age, who, for four years past, has been generally in a very unhealthy state, particularly in summer; frequently afflicted with alarming convulsion fits, the whole of his little frame wasted fast, his breath fetid, and almost constant itching at the nose was excited, with other alarming symptoms. During the course of the above period, the advice and attendance of three of the most eminent physicians in Baltimore were successively procured. Each of these gentlemen, in his turn, declared worms to be the cause of the child's disorder, and exhausted his skill in attempting to expel them. Pink root, steel filings, with a variety of other medicines, were administered without the least success. It was once pronounced impossible for the child to live many hours.

I had heard of your worm destroying Lozenges, but with many others did not think highly of so cheap a medicine, until a gentleman of my acquaintance (Mr. Wm. S. More, auctioneer) in whose family they had been used with good effect, advised me to make trial of them; I accordingly gave my son a dose agreeable to directions, which soon expelled eight large worms, some of them about eight inches in length; a second dose brought away four more of similar size; a third dose being administered, no worms appeared. The child recovered, and now enjoys a good state of health.

BENJAMIN WILLIAMS.

AFFIDAVIT.

Michael Duffy, residing at No. 40, Walkes street. Fell's Point, in the city of Baltimore, voluntarily maketh oath, that the following statement is just and true:

In the beginning of May last, my three children, a boy of seven, and two girls, the one five, and the other three years of age, were taken very ill, nearly at the same time, of a common fever, as I then supposed; but was soon convinced the disorder was caused by worms. They were frequently troubled with convulsion fits, and violent startings in their sleep, and with almost continual vomiting and purging, particularly the youngest. I made immediate application to a physician of the first reputation, and his medicines were administered with a confidence of success, which only increased our disappointment. The children grew daily worse, and I was absolutely without hopes of their recovery. The youngest soon appeared almost devoid of animation, and scarcely an inhabitant of this world. In this distressing moment, I was told that Hamilton's worm destroying Lozenges had performed many cures in cases equally desperate. I immediately purchased a box, and gave each of them a dose, which in a few hours produced the most desirable effects. The eldest voided a great number of very large worms, and the second thousands of small ones, many of them not a quarter of an inch—in the youngest they seemed to be consumed, and had the appearance of skin and slimy matter. I repeated the dose agreeable to the paper of directions, and they all speedily recovered a good state of health, which they still enjoy, though five months have nearly elapsed since they were on the borders of the grave, and the death of the whole seemed to be inevitable.

J. SMITH.

Sworn before me, the 26th day of Sept. 1799

Philadelphia, August 5, 1806.

To H. LEE.

Some time last spring, I was afflicted with loss of appetite, giddiness in the head, fever, and great debility, so that I could scarcely walk. In this distressing situation I took many things, but without benefit. An acquaintance in the country sent to me to procure a box of Hamilton's Lozenges. Curiosity prompted me to read the directions, where I found my complaint exactly described by the doctor. I immediately sent for another box of the Lozenges, and took one dose, which brought away a large quantity of worms, and I felt greatly relieved. Encouraged by this, I took another dose, which was attended with the happiest effects, as it relieved me entirely, and am now in a better state of health than for a considerable time past. I have since given them to my children, and can speak from experience, that they are a most valuable medicine, and am happy to add my testimony to numberless others of their efficacy.

SARAH JOHNSON,
No. 140, north Second street.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—bad and corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the seat—convulsions, epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—purging, with slimy and fetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

ITCH CURED.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES,

Are sold in Pittsburgh only, by

Anthony Beelen,

FRONT STREET,

Who has constantly for sale,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT, for the Itch, a certain cure by once using; HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, for coughs; the celebrated ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS; HAMILTON'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD, for the rheumatism; TOOTH ACHE DROPS; HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE for debility.

Prevention better than Cure.

In cases of head-ache, foul stomach, and for removing superfluous bile, perhaps no remedy has been discovered superior to

Lee's Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Which for 10 years past have been attended with the greatest success. The testimony of many respectable persons in our southern sea ports has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy during the prevalence of malignant fevers, has preserved their health after experiencing alarming symptoms of fever.

Certificate of Wm. Devenny.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, head-ache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my head-ache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold, if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit I received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, *WM. DEVENNY,*
No 145, Cherry street, New-York.

LANDS FOR SALE.

A Farm of 200 acres of Land on Thompson's run, on a branch of Turkie creek, Allegheny county, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, and 2 miles north of the Philadelphia road, formerly owned by Robert Duff, and now in tenure of Moses and Thomas Dinsmore. The improvements are extensive and in good repair.

A Farm (in excellent order,) of 200 acres, now occupied by John Grubb, on Pine creek 10 miles from Pittsburgh, and near the Butler road.

400 acres near the above in possession of Alexander M'Donald, who owns 100 thereof, and has authorised me to sell his part.

300 acres near the above settled by Jacob Grubb.

180 acres adjoining, (unimproved) part of a survey settled by Jacob Buckhart.

A well improved farm of 200 acres on Deer creek, 14 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Butler road, in tenure of Wm. Thompson.

A farm formerly owned by Alexander Hamilton, and from 200 to 800 acres of land of a superior quality, adjoining Neyman's mill on Connequenessing creek, Butler county, 4 and 1-2 miles from the county town, and 3 from the salt works, 70 acres cleared, and 12 of which is meadow. This may be made one of the best grazing farms in the western country.

That well known tavern stand, farm and tract of land, of 400 acres, now occupied by John Elliot, at the forks of the road from Pittsburgh to Erie, and from Butler to Mercer, near Slippery-rock creek: the land is of the best quality, the improvements large, and the situation most advantageous for a tavern, store, and extensive farm.

A tract of 405 acres (about 30 of which is cleared) situate on the east bank of French creek (Crawford county) 4 miles below Meadville, and on the state road to Mercer; the greater part rich bottom land.

Five tracts of land of 400 hundred acres each with valuable improvements, in Erie county, near the Lake; equal in quality and local advantages to any in the country. Apply to Thomas Rees, Esq. Erie.

Several tracts of donation land.

Titles in fee simple with general warranty, clear of all incumbrances, will be given on receipt of one third of the purchase money and securing by mortgage, payment of the residue at such times as may be agreed upon. Apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS COLLINS.

Also for sale, or to be let on improving leases, a number of tracts of land in Allegheny and Butler counties, some of them adjoining the town of Butler and the salt works.

Pittsburgh, August 16, 1809. tf

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

FOR SALE.

THAT valuable Farm known by the name of *HAMILTON HALL*, eleven miles above Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing about 280 acres of first rate land, 100 acres of river bottom cleared and under good fence, 25 acres of which is good timothy and clover meadow, and considerable more may be made at little expence, 150 young apple trees, some of which have been bearing for some years, and a number of peach, cherry, and other fruit trees.

There are on the premises a large and convenient house 70 feet long by 25 feet wide, with a cellar under the whole, four rooms, a large hall, kitchen and pantry on the first floor, and three rooms on the second, all plaistered and finished in an elegant stile, a well of good water at the door, two large gardens, a stable and threshing floor, a good tenant's house and garden, a distillery with a never failing stream of good water.

There is on the premises a large bank of valuable iron ore, and a stream of water close by on which there was a sawmill erected, and where a furnace might be built with very little expence, or any mill works, as the race is good, two sugar camps at which there has been made 1000lbs of sugar a year.

A further description is thought unnecessary as those wishing to purchase will view the premises. The title is indisputable. For terms of sale apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

THOMAS FERREE.

August 22, 1809. tf.

Just received and for sale at

ZADOK CRAMER'S *Bookstore,*

A supply of

SCHOOL BIBLES, with and without psalms
Testaments
Webster's Spelling Books
Watts Psalms and Hymns
Letters to married women on nursing and the management, and diseases of children. By Smith and Vaughan
The Young Man's best Companion
Hervey's Meditations
Sheridan's Dictionary Improved by Jones
Travels of True Godliness.

And the following Chap Books or Histories for Children:—

Little Dick
Russel's SevenSermons
Academy of Compliments
Arabian Nights
Book of Knowledge
Destruction of Troy
Irish Rogues
Gulliver
Jane Shore
Funny Companion
Letter Writer
Catechism of Nature
Franklin's Life
Fairy Tales
The Prompter
Narrative Pieces
Twelve Ceasars
Father's Legacy to his daughters
Little Jack
History of the Bible
Margery Two Shoes
Taster and Misses delight
Evening Tales.

December 5, 1809.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of *Mr.* BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, *6th Dec.* 1809.

Pittsburgh Hotel,

SIGN OF THE

GLOBE.

J. N. BLAIR (widow of the late Doctor Blair, of Washington.)

INFORMS the Inhabitants of Pittsburgh and Travellers, that she has open, as an INN for their reception, those commodious and elegant buildings, formerly occupied by *Mr. Spence*, corner of Market and Second Streets.

As it is the anxious wish as well as interest of J. N. Blair to render her Inn worthy of this place (Pittsburgh) and as deserving of public patronage, as any similar establishment in the United States; she has in furniture, decorations of her apartments, contents of cellars, extent of stables, selection of waiters, domesticks, hostlers, &c. consulted the convenience and comfort of those who may honor her house with their custom.

J. N. BLAIR.

Pittsburgh, October 1, 1809.

☞ *BOARDERS by the week will be thankfully received.*

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A Tract of Land,

ON Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story Log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. *Mr.* Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to *Mr.* John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st. Feb. 1808.

Just Published, and for Sale,

AT ZADOCK CRAMER'S BOOKSTORE,

SIGN OF FRANKLIN'S HEAD, MARKET STREET, PITTSBURGH.

ALMANACKS FOR 1810.

☞ Orders for Magazines, Common and German Almanacks for 1810, Spelling Books Primers, &c. &c. will be punctually attended to. Merchants are particularly requested to send in their orders early, to prevent disappointments.

Z C has on hand, and purposes keeping, a supply of BLANK BOOKS of all sizes, with which he will supply merchants on low terms, wholesale and retail.

NOTICE.

BY mutual consent, the partnership of THOMAS BRACKEN & JAMES BRICELAND, merchants, trading under the firm of *Bracken* and *Briceland*, will dissolve on the 1st April, 1810. All persons indebted to said firm are hereby requested to pay their respective balances to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next, otherwise all accounts unpaid at that time, will be put into the proper officers hands for collection; those who have demands against said firm will present them for settlement to

THOMAS BRACKEN.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1809.

For Sale, at their Store in Market Street, a handsome assortment of *Merchandize*, suitable for the approaching season; also, *Salt* by the barrel or less quantity.

N. B. Wheat, Rye, Corn and Country Linnen at market price, will be taken for the above goods, or in payment of outstanding debts.

ENTERED with the subscriber, Woodranger, a dun coloured Mare, about 15 years old, 14 hands high, black mane and tail, shod all round, trots, and a sorrel mare Colt, with a blaze in its face, belonging to said mare. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL.

Chartiers creek, Allegheny county,
December 17, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the subscriber, residing in Harmony, has lately erected, and has now in complete operation, with all the necessary machinery, a *FULLING MILL*, and is ready to receive business in that line. He pledges himself, from the perfect knowledge of fulling and dyeing, to execute business of that sort in the most compleat manner, on reasonable terms.

GEORGE RAPP and Society.

Harmony, September 26, 1809.

N B Cloth left with mr George Sutton, merchant, Pittsburgh, will be punctually attended to, and returned every three or four weeks.

BUILDING LOTS.

SIX Acres of Ground on Grant's Hill and within the Borough, have been laid out into building Lots. They will be let on very reasonable terms on perpetual leases.

Apply at the Office of *WILLIAM WILKINS*, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1809. tf

NOTICE.

DEBTORS and CREDITORS of the estate of the late William Thompson, Esquire, of St. Clair township, deceased, are requested to call on the subscribers for an adjustment of their accounts.

The dockets and official papers of the deceased, are in the hands of Joseph Phillips, Esquire, of St Clair township.

ENOCH WRIGHT, } *Extrs.*
WM. WILKINS, }

December 5, 1809.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades.
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours.
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and Thermometer tubes,
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT, and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

A Blacksmith and a Cooper

WHO can bring good recommendations will hear of an advantageous establishment by applying at the Office of this paper.

August 29 1809.

Apprentices Indentures, &c.

FOR SALE

At the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.